

**THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.**  
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For the Proprietor, J. M. BARNES.  
For the Editor, J. M. BARNES.  
For the Publisher, J. M. BARNES.

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VOLUME 1. Published for the Proprietor, by J. M. BARNES, at the Wilmington Press, No. 101 N. 2nd St.

**Go to the Crickets.**  
Mr. TUPPER, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," will soon be distinguished for proverbial nonsense. On the occasion of a recent visit made by the members of the New York Legislature to Blackwell's Island, Mr. TUPPER was a guest, and took dinner with the "assembled wisdom" after which he delivered himself of the following eloquent and sublime speech:

Mr. TUPPER then said:—My dear friends, I have not prepared a speech. All I have to say is, that I love you. I have come over the Atlantic ocean to say I love you—to tell you that I love you. You have come from the other side of the Atlantic, and I find no difference. (Cheers, mingled with suppressed murmurs.) I find no difference. (He crossed the ditch, and I find you are Englishmen, I mean. (Cheers and laughter.) I wish to write a book about you.

**Death of Judge Burnside.**—Hon. THOMAS BURNSIDE, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died on the evening of the 25th ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, WM. E. MORRIS, Esq., in Germantown, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. Judge BURNSIDE was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to this country in his tenth year. He was very highly respected for his talents as a jurist, and esteemed for his qualities as a man.

**Ring for Gen. Cass.**—A ring weighing six ounces, has been manufactured at San Francisco, as a present for Gen. Cass, from GEORGE H. BLAKE, one of the workmen in JUCKS & BROTHER'S Jewelry establishment. The top is constructed with a box and glass, containing specimens of gold from four districts.

**Key West.**  
From a letter in the Charleston News, we gather some interesting facts in relation to this place, so well known and dreaded by commercial men. It is the nearest spot to the Equator in the United States. The mercury has not been below 50 degrees in many years, yet fires add to the comfort of the inhabitants. The average annual rain is twenty-six inches, and three-fifths falls in August, September, and October. It is directly opposite to Havana, and only ninety miles distant.

A glance at the map will show that Cuba and the Bahamas upon one side, and the Florida keys and shores upon the other, margin a passage from sixty to ninety miles, through which a vast proportion of our country's wealth necessarily seeks a market. It will show that the mouth of the Mississippi is not at the Balise, but at the Tortugas and Key West, and that the thirteen hundred thousand barrels of cotton and other immense agricultural wealth which will leave the Western States during the year 1851, must pass through a passage which can be bridged by six steamer.

The harbors of Tortugas and Key West are sixty miles apart. At the Tortugas we are constructing a magnificent work, which will cover the entire area of Garden Key. It will be a canal eighty miles long, and will be capable of mounting three hundred guns. At Key West a large quadrangular work is in course of construction, which stands in eight feet water, about eleven hundred feet from the shore, and will completely command the harbor. These works are national, of course, but the interest of the great West are more especially involved in their completion than in the defence of the Mississippi itself.

The construction of the screw pile light at Kerrysfort reef, under the superintendence of Major Barnard, of the topographical engineer corps, is progressing rapidly, and will be completed by the fourth of July next. The importance of this light to the navigation of the Gulf will be readily understood, when I say that it stands upon the most seaward part of the reef, known as the elbow of the reef, about nine miles from the land, immediately on the edge of the Gulf, and in about twelve feet water. Within a few rods of it there are twenty fathoms, and it then rapidly deepens to a hundred. The light will be the first class Fresnel lamp, one hundred feet above tide water, and its flashes will be seen from the deck of a ship twenty-five miles in clear weather.—St. Louis Journal.

**The War in Southern Africa.**—The British Cape Colony, originally settled by the Dutch, but captured from them by the English, has an area of about 120,000 square miles to a population of about 150,000. The population of Cape Town, the capital of Southern Africa, is upwards of 20,000. Graham's Town, near the eastern extremity of the Colony, is the only remaining town of any importance. Here are stationed the government troops, on the borders of Caffraria, and the protection of the Colony from this point to the northeast, extends the Kaffir Territory, following the line of the sea coast. The Kaffirs, described by Hugh Murray, in his Encyclopedia of Geography, as extremely handsome in their external appearance, and completely pastoral in their habits. The men, especially, are tall and muscular, and the females, though less beautiful, possess features almost as refined as those of the European. Their skin is of a deep glossy brown color. The men are employed in raising cattle, and milk is the chief subsistence of all classes. A cow is never killed except on high occasions. Their king is said to have a force of 15,000 men constantly equipped for war, and on urgent occasions can arm 100,000 men, who, it is presumed, comprise the entire adult male population.

It is with these people, aided by the Hottentots, that the British colonists are now contending, and with whom they have had some hard fighting, with unfavorable results.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

**Brazil Coffee Trade.**  
We have been furnished by a friend with a circular from Rio de Janeiro, dated 21st January, 1851, although we have had by other arrivals later dates. We find in it a table of exports of Coffee for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, which were as follows:

	1848.	1849.	1850.
To United States.....	806,919	631,297	638,265
Europe.....	867,028	811,315	692,298
Elsewhere.....	24,110	11,463	15,374
Bags.....	1,698,067	1,454,076	1,346,937
Decrease in 1850.....			341,139
" 1850 " 1849.....			331,130
" 1849 " 1848.....			595,122

Of the Coffee exported from Rio de Janeiro in 1850, about one-half of the entire quantity was shipped by eight houses. The names of these, and the quantity shipped by them during the past three years, are as follows:

**From the Washington Republic.**  
**OFFICIAL.**  
**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.**  
Bureau of Land Office, March 20, 1851.  
New questions having been presented in the execution of the Bounty Land Act of September 28, 1850, and some of the rules and regulations prescribed for the execution of the act, the following instructions, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, are issued for the benefit of all persons interested:

1. The act of 11th February, 1847, having restricted land bounty for services in the Mexican war to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, the claims of commissioned officers in that service are, for the first time, recognised by the act of 28th September, 1850. It was not the intention of that act to bestow bounty land on the whole army of the United States, wherever located, but only on those whose service was connected with or had a direct reference to that war. Nor can the act be properly construed to embrace the officers and employees attached to the War Department in Washington, their services not being of that kind which was contemplated. It is not necessary that they should have been actually within the limits of Mexico or the borders thereof, provided they were actively engaged in the war and directly connected with its operations.

2. In the year 1812, troops were frequently called out by State authority, and not immediately mustered in the service of the United States. If the Federal Government paid such troops from the time of their enlistment and before they were actually mustered in the service of the United States, that payment is equivalent to a recognition of their service from the date of the enlistment. The time for which they were paid by the United States furnishes a convenient and practical standard for estimating the period of service.

3. The conflicts with the Creek Indians which commenced about 5th May, 1836, and ended 20th September, 1837, are considered as embraced by the act of 1850. Large bodies being sent into the United States service, and several engagements having occurred, attended by the loss of many lives in battle, within that period. The disturbance on the southwestern frontier in 1836—in the Cherokee country in 1836 and 1837—and the New York disturbances in 1838 and 1839, are not considered as embraced by the provision of the act of 1850.

4. It has been settled that Indians who were regularly mustered in the service of the United States, and formed a competent part of the line of the army, were entitled to the benefit of the act. In the case of the Cherokees, who have an organized government and a judicial system in operation, the affidavit in support of an application for land bounty must be made by one of their judges, whose official character shall be certified by their principal chief. The Creeks, having no judicial officers, the United States agent in that nation is authorized to administer the necessary oaths.

5. It has been heretofore stated that "teamsters and artificers were not entitled to land bounty;" but this is not to be understood if such teamsters or artificers belonged to the line of the army, and were regularly detailed for that particular kind of service.

6. Surveys employed by a commissioned officer at a stipulated rate of compensation, but not commissioned or belonging to the line of the army, are not entitled to land bounty.

7. It has been decided by the Department that the substitute performing the military service; and not the employer, is entitled to the land bounty; but when the engagement is partly performed by both, each is entitled to his share, according to the period of service.

8. Where the declaration of the claimant on oath, supported by a regular and authentic discharge, is in conflict with the military rolls, the former, as a general rule, will be preferred; and, where the rolls are altogether silent as to the claimant, the positive testimony of officers and soldiers with whom he served, and whose names are on the rolls, will be received as evidence.

9. The act of September, 1850, excludes all persons who have received, or are entitled to receive land bounty under any act of Congress theretofore passed. In all applications hereafter presented, reasonable time being allowed for these instructions to circulate, it will be required that the claimant should state in his declaration that he has not received, nor is entitled to receive, such bounty.

10. The Department has decided that widows are entitled to the land bounty of deceased soldiers, if they were widows at the passage of the act of 28th September, 1850. This is the law in its general application; but the widow of an officer or soldier killed in battle is entitled to the maximum allowance of one hundred and sixty acres, without reference to the period of her husband's service, and although a married woman at the passage of the act, if unmarried at the date of her application, her claim is valid.

11. The death of an officer or soldier may be proved by satisfactory evidence; and if such officer or soldier should die after the declaration filed at the Pension Office, but before the issuing of the warrant, it shall be competent for the widow, or if there be no widow, for the minor children, to apply for the said warrant, and receive the same, on filing the necessary proof of title.

Considerable anxiety prevails in some quarters in regard to the execution of this law, and much impatience manifested as to whether applications forwarded have been received, and when the warrants are likely to be issued. A few explanations will probably suffice. Up to the time the present Commission entered upon the discharge of his duties (the 1st of September, 1850), thirty and forty thousand applications were received, but as the force employed had been engaged upon other branches of the business, no special acknowledgments had been made to claimants. Early in December a printed circular was prepared and dispatched by every mail acknowledging the receipt of claims; but as it was impossible, for obvious reasons, that this circular could be forwarded to previous applicants, it was necessary so far beyond what was anticipated, in order to acknowledge the receipt of claims.

A knowledge of these facts, have been surprised that their own applications were neglected, when others subsequently forwarded have been acknowledged by mail. If those who sent their claims prior to the 10th of December will wait patiently, they will in due time be advised, either in the form of a warrant, or by letter assigning the reasons of suspension or rejection. The delay in the office, with all its force faithfully applied, has only been able to issue between seven and eight thousand warrants on declarations received in October and early in November. Sometime therefore must elapse before the numerous claims which arrived in November and early in December can be finally acted on, or of which the claimants can be informed by the usual printed acknowledgment. Up to the present time about one hundred thousand claims have been received, and every day's mail brings in an increase, varying from five hundred to a thousand.

The office is now issuing between a thousand and twelve hundred warrants a week; but more than eighteen months must elapse before the claims now on hand can be disposed of, or matured into the form of warrants. The number of applications having increased so far beyond what was anticipated, in order to satisfy the public demand additional force was asked of Congress near the close of the late session; and the request would doubtless have been granted had it been made at an earlier period. If granted hereafter, the work will of course be accelerated, and the time of its completion shortened.

Singular misconceptions exist as to the time necessary to execute the law. The rule of the department is that no claim shall be acted on in turn, or in the order in which it is received, and this rule has been rigidly and impartially enforced. It would be tedious and unnecessary to describe the process by which the claims are conducted, from their first reception and acknowledgment to the final issuing of the warrants. In order to guard against error and imposition, they are carefully registered and classified, and subjected to a separate examination in different hands; no advantage can any respect being gained by a hurried and ill-directed method of proceeding. With all these precautions errors will unavoidably occur; but means will also be employed to render them harmless.

**From the Rome (Ga.) Southerner.**  
**Coercion of a State.**  
Mr. Webster, in a letter lately written by him, declared, in reference to the movements in South Carolina, that "secession could not be accomplished by war." From the position occupied by Mr. Webster, it is presumed he speaks the sentiments of Mr. Fillmore's Government, and his policy may be regarded as a declaration of war, in advance, against South Carolina, in case she should choose to exercise the right which she possesses, of peacefully retiring from the Union. The question is thus presented: has the United States Government the right to make a war upon a seceding State? We shall not commit the presumption of arguing a constitutional question with the "great expounder;" we intend only to produce authority. Mr. Webster is great authority, but as great as it is, it is hardly equal to that of the framers of the Constitution. They it is presumed, knew the Constitution better than Mr. Webster. The following extracts from the Madison papers, an authentic record of the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, show that the authors of the Constitution never contemplated the use of force against a State, and that they expressly refused to confer that power upon Congress. The following was the clause upon one of the resolutions submitted to the Convention by Mr. Randolph of Virginia.

"Resolved, That the National Legislature ought to be empowered to call forth the force of the Union against any State which shall fail to fulfil its duties under the articles thereof."

When this clause came up for consideration, "Mr. Madison observed that the more he reflected on the force of the clause, the more he was struck by the justice, and the efficiency of it when applied to the people collectively, and not individually. A Union of the States, containing such an ingredient, seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against a State would look like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment, and would probably be considered by the party attacked, as a violation of all previous compact by which it might be bound. He hoped such a clause would be framed as to render this resource unnecessary, and moved that clause be postponed. This motion was agreed to, no one dissenting."

So the clause was postponed and never afterwards taken up, or at least it was not inserted in the Constitution. Having the conclusion of the Convention, Mr. Madison's suggestion was adopted by the Convention, and that such a system was framed as withheld from the Government the power to use force against a State. This conclusion is strengthened, if possible, by the action of the Convention upon Mr. Patterson's plan of a Constitution, subsequently submitted. That contained the following provision:

"Resolved, That if any State should oppose the carrying into execution the acts of the United States, the Federal Executive shall be authorized to call forth the power of the confederated States, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enforce such acts upon such State."

Mr. Patterson's plan was rejected; and it was objected to in debate, chiefly because it comprised the above provision. Col. Mason said: "He was struck with horror at the prospect of recurring to this expedient," (the use of force against a State.) Col. Hamilton, in reference to such a provision, observed: "How can force be exerted on the States collectively. It is impossible. It amounts to a war between the States."

Thus did the framers of the Constitution expressly and repeatedly repudiate the idea of employing force against a State. How then can this power now be claimed? Can it be given in the Constitution in spite of the express determination of its framers not to give it? The Union was plainly intended by its authors to be a Union of voluntary consent. They left it to the States to decide each for itself whether they would enter the Union in the first instance, and by refusing to grant to them the right of compelling them to enter, in their effect said to the States "remain in the Union as long as you please, but if you get tired of it depart in peace." But it is now discovered that ours is a Union of force not of consent; a Union to be held together not by a sense of common interest, glory and happiness, but by the terrors of the sword.

Such a view prevails; let the doctrine that a State may be rightfully coerced by the Federal sword be once carried into effect, and you erect the government of the Union into an absolute tyranny; you degrade the States, to a condition of abject vassalage; you establish a precedent that will invite aggressions upon the rights of the States, and in the end sweep away every vestige of their sovereignty. The South especially cannot permit such a precedent unless she is blind, fatally blind to her own interest and safety.

The hostility of the Northern people to the institution of slavery, connected with the fact that they have now the control of the General Government in all its departments, loudly proclaims the danger to the South of arming that Government with the power to coerce a State. The course of time, and indeed no great time, will give an immense preponderance to the Northern section, already in the majority, and the South will be reduced to a mere minority, while in the meantime, the sentiment of hostility to slavery in the stronger section, will become more violent and unmanageable. Under such circumstances, the only possible security to the institution of slavery would be the right and power of the Southern States to separate from the Union. But take away that right and power to hold them in the Union, as with a chain of iron, and to the South will be handed the doom of the South; you sign the death warrant of slavery. We cannot believe the South will stand idly by and permit the Government to assume a power that sooner or later will be turned to her destruction. We cannot believe that the South will, herself, put into the hands of her enemies, the sword that is to stab her to the heart.

**The European Armies.**  
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in announcing his budget, expresses his sorrow at the state of Europe being such that he cannot recommend reducing either the army or the navy, and thereby diminishing the annual military expenditure. He then, however, and others of the ultra retrenchment, and demand the money he had paid. The doorkeeper, who spoke nothing but French, could not understand the demand; but the ire of Barnum, who was determined not to be cheated, brought him to his senses. He then offered him twenty-five cents; but no, Barnum must have his fifty. The Frenchman demurred.—He had no right, he thought, to give back the twenty-five cents which had been tendered in munificence. He had to do it though—and Barnum departed, begging us to make no note of the event; but to allow the waves of Lethe to roll their oblivious current over his visit to the Cyclops.

**New Orleans Delta, March 12.**  
**The Solemnity of an Oath.**  
One of those rather peculiar gentlemen known upon the Apalachicola as timber getters, went down to the port of that name with a very valuable raft of cedar and other choice timber that he desired to ship "for Cowes and a market," or some other town of equal importance. One of the requisites to make a clear title was to have the raft sworn to by the Collector, for which purpose he appeared before that dignitary, who made out the form of oath, which, among other things, stated—"you do solemnly swear that no part of this timber now sought to be shipped by you, was cut upon the public lands of the United States, and—"

"Stop, stranger. What is that you say? I must take my solemn affidavit to that!"  
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**The Crystal Palace, by Moonlight.**—The clear nights and the full bright moon, says Leigh Hunt's Journal, have enabled us to see the Crystal Palace in a new light—that of moonlight, and certainly, like Melrose, you must see it by moonlight if you would see it rightly. Under the blue cloudless azure of the heavens, studded with its glittering star eyes, the traveller westward sees its elegant proportions sail out into exquisite relief above the long line of Knighbridge Barrow, like a giant's caprice of the evening's frost, gleaming in the darkness of the night to its own chaste moon. Approach nearer and a hundred moons sparkle in the tall arched transept, and the "broken light of stars" smile at you thro' the web of iron network, and a silver glimmer, quivered by the arms of intervening trees, floats outward till it loses itself in the dark distance of the park.

It's hard work for many people to live, and as doubtfully hard for some to die.

**Plank Roads.**  
Among the many improvements in the means of communication which have been presented in the last few years, plank roads are assuming a very important rank. A little way by Mr. Kingsford, of the Hudson River Railroad, is of great interest, and should be well circulated throughout the country. It appears that the first plank road in Canada was laid down in 1836, and in New York in 1837, but it is only within the last four years that they have been much prosecuted. There now exist as follows:

No. of roads.	Miles.	Average cost per mile.	Total.
Canada.....	19	2,105	\$39,395
U. S.....	1,193	1,833	2,186,299

Nearly four million dollars have been expended in New York upon these roads, and the resulting advantages are immense. The roads have all been subscribed for by individuals, and all pay handsome dividends. For instance, the Troy and Lansingburgh road pays 10 per cent, semi-annually, and the Utica and Burlington 20 per cent, and we believe none in operation pay less than 10 per cent, and none of the stocks can be bought in the market.

The importance of plank roads in farming regions becomes self-evident, when it is stated that on the Salina road a two horse team drew six tons of iron twelve miles, without unusual strain. Four and a half tons is an ordinary load, and a team will travel with eight hours per day, for an entire hour day after day. A farmer, in a heavy country, stated that the tolls paid saved themselves in the labor of clearing horses. In all localities where these roads are in operation, land rises greatly in value. On the Salina road farm land rose from \$9 to \$15 per acre; on the Syracuse road the increase was \$10 per acre. It will be observed that an amount of property equal to \$4,000,000, bearing a high rate of interest, has been created, and that property has added in addition several millions to the value of the land through which it runs, and that all this property is more valuable from the old cost of transportation. As the existence and operation of these roads is but little known out of their localities, we append the statistics:

Names.	Opened.	Length.	Cost per mile.
Great Western Albany.....	1849	184	\$2,555
Fonda and Cairo.....	1849	184	1,850
Fultonville and Johnstown.....	1849	15	5,000
Utica and Burlington.....	1849	17	1,715
Northern Road, Utica.....	1848	22	1,800
Utica and Burlington.....	1849	61	2,100
Utica and Rome.....	1849	67	2,000
Rome and Western.....	1849	11	1,500
Rome and Taggart.....	1849	9	1,300
Rome and Madison.....	1849	22	1,250
Syracuse and Rome.....	1849	12	1,500
Syracuse and Madison.....	1849	8	1,200
Syracuse and Bridgeport.....	1849	12	1,400
Syracuse and Oswego.....	1849	30	1,300
Salina and Liverpool.....	1849	11	1,400
Syracuse and Tully.....	1848	25	1,100
Spitt Rock and Oswego.....	1848	11	1,600
Holland and Oswego.....	1848	11	1,300
".....	1848	5	1,300

Every section of the country should be lined with these roads as tributaries to the railroads. The progress at the West is very great indeed.

**N. Y. Dry Goods Reporter.**  
**Barnum and the One-Eyed Horse, at New Orleans.**  
About an hour before Barnum took his leave of our goodly city, on Monday last, a mysterious placard, in English and French, was posted up on the street corners and public places of the First Municipality, announcing that a strange animal of the horse kind, with a face like a child, and a large revolving eye in the centre of his forehead, after the most approved Cyclops fashion, was on exhibition in a room at the corner of Exchange alley and St. Louis street. The announcement struck the eye of the *empresario* into extreme optical astonishment; and, thereupon, he determined not to leave the city till the Cyclops wonder was made manifest, not only to his visual, but to his mental ken. In fulfillment of this determination, the great curiosity enterer started with his striding towards St. Louis street. During his peripatetic, strange visions of Rocky Mountain ponies, clad in wool, to suit the exigencies of climate, of Tom Thumb's ponies, (miracles of smallness,) and of all other ponies that he had ever seen or heard of, danced through the Barnum brain. After revolving and re-revolving, resolving and re-resolving, the conclusion was at length adopted that the horse with a revolving eye, and a child's face, rolling eye, in the centre of his forehead, was the horse of horses, the curiosity of curiosities, and the greatest of yet discovered wonders in the animal republic. There could be no bumping in the animal in question, for even the tiny show-bill of the present proprietor declared that hump on the premises was impossible; and that not only in the Anglo-Saxon, but the Franco-tongue. Another proof of the genuine presentation of this wonder was, that he first saw the light of day with his single eye on the verdant banks of the Mississippi. There could be no mistake about his being a horse, a living, moving, and wonderful keen-sighted horse, when the two-tongued air of truth in the show-bill, and the Mississippi birth of the wonder were considered; and moreover—"truth is stranger than fiction." The entrance fee to the exhibition was one dollar, and the door-keeper was to receive half dollar piece, and passed on without waiting for the change. He was two eager to see the wonder to think of cents, for dollars and Cyclops were in his thought. Judge of the surprise of the world's *empresario* when Cyclops turned out to be the stuffed hide of an exceedingly juvenile colt, the skin of whose head was distorted into a horrible semblance of a human face, and the forehead disfigured with a large glaring eye of glass, most astonishingly grossly painted, and rushed to the door and demanded the money he had paid. The door-keeper, who spoke nothing but French, could not understand the demand; but the ire of Barnum, who was determined not to be cheated, brought him to his senses. He then offered him twenty-five cents; but no, Barnum must have his fifty. The Frenchman demurred.—He had no right, he thought, to give back the twenty-five cents which had been tendered in munificence. He had to do it though—and Barnum departed, begging us to make no note of the event; but to allow the waves of Lethe to roll their oblivious current over his visit to the Cyclops.

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**A Gem.**  
Into my heart a silent look  
Flashed from thy careless eyes,  
And what before was shadow, took  
The light of summer skies.  
The first born love was in that look  
The Venus rose from out the deep  
Of those inspiring eyes.

My life, like some lone solemn spot  
A spirit passes o'er,  
Grown instant with a glory not  
In earth or heaven before:  
Sweet trouble stirred the haunted spot  
And shook the leaves of every thought  
My presence wandered o'er.

My being yearned and crept to thine,  
As if it times of yore,  
Thy soul had been a part of mine  
Which claimed it back once more;  
Thy very self no longer thine,  
But merged in that delicious life  
Which made us one of yore!

There bloomed beside thee forms as fair,  
There murmured tones as sweet,  
But round thee breathed the enchanted air  
"Thy life and death to meet;  
And henceforth thou alone wert fair,  
And though the stars had sung for joy,  
Thy whisper only sweet.

**Flax vs. Cotton.**  
The attempts in England to manufacture flax so economically as to compete with our own supererogatory cotton, seem to be approaching a successful accomplishment. In the meantime, however, a Kentuckian has constructed machinery which hemp, as taken from the field, can be at once broken and spun without the mixture of cotton, and the linen cloth sold at the same prices now charged for cottons.—The element in the high price of linen is the six handlings of the hemp before it is ready for the spinner. These manipulations are done away with, and the material is delivered at the factory as cheap as cotton. At present cotton goods are worth from six to sixteen cents a yard, linen from forty to ninety cents a yard. Here is a description of the process taken from the Cincinnati Commercial:

"Leaving the old beaten track of experiments and maddening theory, Dr. Leavitt struck boldly at one object alone, knowing well if he failed in that the whole matter was at an end. He saw clearly that if flax or hemp could be reduced from the dry unrotted stalk to lint, of sufficient softness and pliability to be taken up and spun, even though but partially by cotton spindles, he could succeed in adapting other difficulties to the lint. Here he saw lay the whole difficulty, and shaped his action accordingly. He found that by crushing and bruising the stalk of hemp sufficiently they could be reduced to a lint as soft as cotton, but he found that the primary fibres of flax and hemp were of different lengths, and that the entire length even down to the most minute fineness. This fibre averages from three to five inches in length, and when beaten out to the proper condition for the spindles it is equally white as cotton, and reflects all the brightness and brilliancy of native silk. Dr. Leavitt found that by a slight alteration in cotton machinery they could be made to take up the lint, though but slowly, and at once set himself to work to adapt machinery to this purpose.

"He succeeded in the first attempt, and set his energies to work to build a model set of machinery. Slowly but surely he worked his way forward, until his friends saw in the model his triumph, and the accomplishment of his hopes and aspirations; and now having patented the model, he does not wish to monopolize the benefits of his discovery, or confine them to one place alone, but invites all who wish to avail themselves of this source of wealth, to come forward and embark in the undertaking. Dr. Leavitt wishes only to build the machinery for all companies that wish to engage in the manufacture of 'lint linen,' thus throwing open at once the door that enters to this field of industry, and all may come in who will, and partake of its advantages and profits.

The machinery being very similar to cotton machinery, can be moved by either water or steam power, so that instead of bringing a new motive power into use, those factories now running cotton spindles and machinery have only to remove them and substitute the new machinery for the lint, or indeed those factories contemplating an enlargement of buildings and extension of machinery, can readily use the new lint machinery for the same."

Should this discovery be successful, another great revolution is approaching. The culture and manufacture of cotton, within the last half century, has been one of the wonderful phenomena of the age. The cotton field has in fact given law to the industry of the world. The United States, by its command of this single plant, holds in check the vast power of England. The discovery of the cheap mode of manufacturing hemp, will, however, deprive us of this power, and give it to another country, and before the supply of linen can meet the demands of the world. In the meantime the sugar lands of Louisiana and Texas must appreciate. The thousands of laborers, now employed on cotton, will be put in the cane fields. So far as these two States are concerned, we do not consider the gradual abandonment of cotton as an injury.

The northern parts of the cotton States will produce wool and stock. Missouri and Kentucky will receive large accessions of slaves to be employed in the hemp business. But the destruction of the cotton culture will develop the manufacturing resources of the South. Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, abound in water power, coal, iron, marble.—Slave labor is admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes. The free operative is paid by the capitalist to learn the art of his business, and the value of his knowledge belongs to himself. His power of increasing his wages is his own. Not so with the slave. When he has learned the trade, the increased value is the property of his master; he is worth that much more. Then, too, the condition of the slave is improved, physically and morally, by the change from the field to the workshop. The superiority of the new machine over the field hand is acknowledged by both. The time is not far distant when the slave States will be the great manufacturing region.

Pennsylvania, with her coal and iron, and wheat fields, requires additional protection. While in Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, the iron business, even under the present rates, is flourishing. The free-soil papers exult at the prospect of destroying the cotton supremacy. But they will yield, and that the resources of the South have been encumbered, overlaid by the ease and profit of the cotton culture—and that a gradual change in its industry will only develop those neglected resources.

**New Orleans Crescent.**  
Poor old Mrs. Partington has had an attack of the "Brown Creepers" and when the Doctor proposed phlebotomy, the old lady exclaimed in great excitement: "Flea bottom me! Goodness gracious, what does the Doctor think I'm made of?"

It is a doubtful point whether a blind man could be made liable for his bill, payable at sight.

**FRESH from New York, per Schr. Chas. Mills.**  
30 lbs. of Genesee Flour;  
10 boxes Colgate No. 1 Soap;  
10 boxes Colgate No. 2 Soap;  
10 boxes Colgate No. 3 Soap;  
10 boxes Colgate No. 4 Soap;  
10 boxes Colgate No. 5 Soap;  
10 boxes Colgate No. 6 Soap;  
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10 boxes Colgate No. 12 Soap;  
10 boxes Colgate No. 13 Soap;  
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